systems and functions involved in the production of affects is fascinating, as is the interaction between the affectual processes of patient and therapist, Brosin's approach will lead largely to the kinds of elaborations of description that pass among eclectic psychiatrists as psychological understanding—and even that only if the computers are cooperative. It must be noted that the article contains an excess number of complex-appearing data protocols with insufficient explanation of symbols.

The articles on phychiatric services in colleges, psychiatric reactions to accidents, and consultation, offer brief practical clarifications. Kolb's paper on the evolution of psychotherapy considers use of the analytic model as a point of departure, but as with so many other instances in this collection, the innovations are pragmatic, poorly integrated, and lack a supporting conceptual framework.

One of the best presentations is Modlin's, at times tongue-in-cheek, metaphorical examination of community mental health. This paper is the only one that measures up to the over-all title of the collection. It indicates a pathway and conceptual rationale for the evolution of meaningful involvement of the psychiatrist in the community at large. Modlin is critical of those who would do little but dilute traditional psychiatric services by distributing them on a grander scale. He indicates the process whereby knowledge of traditional techniques and theory, along with unique attitudes of objectivity and selfawareness coupled to an understanding of communitylevel problems, can lead to appropriate modifications to truly justify the new category "community psychiatrist."

Evolving Concepts in Psychiatry offers to the non-

psychiatric medical practioner an inadequate overview of significant deveopments in psychiatry, as well as making him despair its lack of theoretical sophistication. Most psychiatrists would, with the exception of Modlin's paper, find little to add to their knowledge. The book would be of some value to those interested in the history of the American psychiatric establishment, who would see illustrated evidence of a consistent adherence to the moralistic, descriptive, conscious-oriented psychology of S. Weir Mitchell on the part of its recent leaders.

GROVER WALD, M.D.

THE MEDICOLEGAL REPORT—Theory and Practice—Robert M. Fox, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles. Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (02106), 1969. 260 pages, \$11.50.

This is a very good book for the physician who writes only an occasional medicolegal report. It explains why the report is necessary, particularly from the patient's point of view. It covers how the report should be phrased and why. It also states why the report should contain certain pieces of information. There are some form letters that are helpful and could be useful in any office. There are sample reports with a discussion of their good and bad points. The book goes into the reason for certain terminology.

It is a book that both the young doctor and the young attorney would benefit from reading. It is well written and it can be recommended to anyone in the field of medicolegal or workmen's compensation medicine or law.

EDWIN R. SCHOTTSTAEDT, M.D.

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